UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/802
28 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 129 (b)

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/188 of 21 December 1989 on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), paragraph 2 of which authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed $12,001,000 gross ($11,806,000 net) per month for the 12-month period beginning 1 February 1990, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 639 (1989) of 31 July 1989.

2. On 31 January 1990, the Security Council, by its resolution 648 (1990), extended the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period from 1 February to 31 July 1990.

3. On 31 July 1990, the Security Council, by its resolution 659 (1990), extended the mandate of UNIFIL for an additional period of six months, until 31 January 1991.

II. STATUS OF ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS

4. As at 31 October 1990, contributions totalling $1,476.4 million had been received for the operation of UNIFIL out of $1,834.1 million apportioned among Member States for the periods from the inception of the Force on 19 March 1978 to 31 January 1991. Of the balance due ($357.7 million), only $151.2 million may be considered collectible at this time, which leaves a shortfall of $206.5 million, including $19.6 million transferred to a special account in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/116 A of 10 December 1981.

5. The table below shows the status of contributions.

Status of contributions for UNIFIL as at 31 October 1990

(Millions of United States dollars)

	19 March 1978 to 31 January 1991
Amounts appropriated	1 706.1
Additional commitment authority	144.0
Less: Applied credits	(16.0)
Amounts apportioned	1 834.1
Payments received	(1 476.4)
Balance due	357.7
Estimated collectible	(151.2)
Estimated shortfall	206.5

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III. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

6. In paragraph 6 of resolution 44/188, the General Assembly renewed its invitation to Member States to make voluntary contributions to UNIFIL both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General. For the period under review, voluntary contributions in the form of services and supplies valued at approximately $53,400 were donated by the Government of Switzerland and consisted of the following: (a) two Crypt com HC-265 voice encryption devices valued at SwF 46,800, equivalent to approximately $32,100; and (b) a Cryptomatic HC-5100 computer encryption device valued at SwF 31,125, equivalent to approximately $21,300. In addition, the cost of the training of one radio technician in the maintenance and repair of these machines was borne by the Government of Switzerland. The value for this training has not been determined to date. The Government has continued to make available to UNIFIL air ambulance service for the repatriation of those wounded or taken ill in the performance of their duties, as and when required. During the review period ending 31 October 1990, this service was utilized by UNIFIL on one occasion to evacuate a member of the Force to Norway. The voluntary contributions indicated above were not budgeted for in the cost estimates.

7. Member States were also invited to make voluntary contributions in cash to the Suspense Account established in accordance with its resolution 34/9 D of 17 December 1979. As at 31 October 1990, voluntary contributions totalling $4.6 million has been received from Governments. Of this amount, $1.7 million was received during the financial period from 1 February 1990 to 31 January 1991 and was contributed by the Government of Switzerland.

IV. PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 FEBRUARY 1990 TO 31 JANUARY 1991

8. Annex I sets out by budget-line item the apportionment provided in respect of UNIFIL for the period from 1 February 1990 to 31 January 1991, as well as the revised apportionment consisting of actual disbursements and projected obligations for this period. Supplementary information providing a detailed description under each line item is provided in annex II.

V. COST ESTIMATE FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 FEBRUARY 1991 TO 31 JANUARY 1992

9. The costs of UNIFIL for the 12-month period beginning 1 February 1991 are estimated at $12,789,000 gross ($12,557,000 net) per month, based on an average Force strength of 5,850 troops. The estimate is summarized in annex III, with supplementary information thereon in annex IV and the proposed staffing table in annex V.

10. In the event that future decisions of the Security Council regarding the status of the Force will entail additional costs over the limit and during the period of the authorization and/or appropriation requested in paragraph 16 below,

the necessary additional commitment authorization will be sought from the General Assembly if it is then in regular session or, if it is not, by initial recourse to General Assembly resolution 44/203 of 21 December 1989 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1990-1991, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. In the latter case, should the amounts required exceed the financial limit stipulated in that resolution, it would be necessary to reconvene the General Assembly to consider the matter.

VI. STATUS OF REIMBURSEMENT TO TROOP-CONTRIBUTING STATES

11. Troops have been provided to UNIFIL by the Governments of Canada, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Nigeria, the Netherlands, Norway, Senegal and Sweden. Of these, nine have continued to provide troops to UNIFIL, namely, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Norway and Sweden.

12. Over the years, there has been a continuous shortfall in the UNIFIL Special Account. As mentioned in paragraph 4 above, as at 31 October 1990, the Special Account had an estimated shortfall of $206.5 million. As a consequence, UNIFIL has been unable to meet its obligations on a current basis, particularly those due to the troop-contributing countries, payments to which have never been made on a current and full basis in accordance with the rates established by the General Assembly. So far, the Suspense Account established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/9 D has not achieved its purpose of alleviating the financial burden on troop contributors.

13. At the present time, initial reimbursement to Governments is being made at the rate of $600 per person per month for pay and allowances for troops as part of the approved rate of $950 per person per month. At the end of each mandate period, every attempt is made to increase the reimbursement to $750 per person per month, depending on the balance in the UNIFIL Special Account.

14. Reimbursements have not been made to the troop-contributing Governments in respect of the supplementary payment for specialists and for the usage factor for personal clothing, gear and equipment, including ammunition, except on those occasions when payments of arrears of assessed contributions are received.

15. As at 31 October 1990, the estimated amounts due to former and current troop-contributing States for troop costs were as follows:

		Thousands of United States dollars rounded
(a)	Pay and allowances	134.0
(b)	Allowance for specialists	25.1
(c)	Usage factor for personal clothing, gear and equipment	48.7
	Total	207.8

In addition, an estimated amount of $17.4 million is due to Governments for the cost of contingent-owned equipment.

VII. ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

16. The actions that would appear to be required in connection with the past and future financing of UNIFIL are as follows:

(a) The appropriation of the amount of $144,012,000 gross ($141,672,000 net) authorized under the terms of paragraph 2 of resolution 44/188 for the period from 1 February 1990 to 31 January 1991;

(b) With regard to mandate periods beyond 31 January 1991, provision, by means of appropriation and/or commitment authorization, as appropriate, for the maintenance of the Force and for the apportionment of such amounts, should the Security Council decide to renew the mandate of UNIFIL beyond that date.

VIII. OBSERVATIONS

17. The non-payment of assessed contributions has led to an accumulated shortfall in the UNIFIL Special Account. Consequently, the Organization is still behind in its reimbursement of amounts due to troop-contributing Governments for their participation in UNIFIL. The Secretary-General continues to be concerned about the shortfall because of the resulting unfair and heavy burden it places on the troop-contributing countries. Therefore, the Secretary-General appeals to all Member States to pay their assessments in full and without delay. He appeals also to Governments, as a practical measure, to make voluntary contributions to the UNIFIL Suspense Account, which has been set up by the General Assembly to facilitate the reimbursement of amounts due to Governments contributing troops, equipment and supplies to UNIFIL.

ANNEX I

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Performance report for the period from 1 February 1990 to 31 January 1991

Summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars rounded)

	Apportionment	Disbursements and unliquidated obligations	Savings/ (over-runs)
1. Military personnel costs			
(a) Daily allowance for incidental personal expenses	2 747	2 747	-
(b) Travel and subsistence allowance	415	415	-
(c) Rotation	8 400	8 080	320
(d) Standard troop costs reimbursement	69 470	69 470	-
(e) Usage factor for personal clothing	4 914	4 914	-
Total 1	85 946	85 626	320
2. Death and disability awards	2 000	1 000	1 000
3. Rations	7 950	8 185	(235)
4. Welfare	950	950	-
5. Reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment	1 200	600	600

	Apportionment	Disbursements and unliquidated obligations	Savings/ (over-runs)
6. Civilian staff costs			
(a) International staff salaries	5 904	6 234	(330)
(b) Locally recruited staff salaries	1 643	2 330	(687)
(c) Common staff costs	4 001	6 203	(2 202)
(d) Monthly mission allowance	2 762	746	2 016
(e) Official travel	90	96	(6)
Total 6	14 400	15 609	(1 209)
7. Premises/accommodation			
(a) Rental of premises	120	120	-
(b) Maintenance of premises	1 990	1 540	450
(c) Utilities	170	160	10
(d) Acquisition, construction and renovation	800	645	155
Total 7	3 080	2 465	615
8. Aircraft			
(a) Rental of helicopters	4 400	4 400	-
(b) Insurance	-	-	-
Total 8	4 400	4 400	-

		Apportionment	Disbursements and unliquidated obligations	Savings/ (over-runs)
9.	Transportation equipment			
	(a) Vehicle spare parts and commercial repairs	5 700	5 600	100
	(b) Petrol, oil and lubricants	2 700	2 700	-
	(c) Vehicle insurance	690	690	-
	(d) Purchase of vehicles	2 900	4 500	(1 600)
	(e) Vehicle workshop equipment	200	200	-
	Total 9	12 190	13 690	(1 500)
10.	Communications equipment and services			
	(a) Telephone, telex, facsimile, postage and box rentals	140	172	(32)
	(b) Communications spares	700	700	-
	(c) Communications equipment	810	650	160
	(d) Maintenance and workshop equipment	200	105	95
	Total 10	1 850	1 627	223
11.	Other equipment			
	(a) Spare parts and maintenance for other equipment	1 200	1 200	-
	(b) Office furniture and equipment	180	180	-
	(c) Accommodation and mess equipment	210	210	-
	(d) Generators	200	200	-
	(e) Observation equipment	150	150	-
	(f) Medical and dental equipment	50	50	-
	(g) Miscellaneous equipment	200	200	-
	Total 11	2 190	2 190	-

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		Apportionment	Disbursements and unliquidated obligations	Savings/ (over-runs)
12.	Supplies and services			
	(a) External audit	111	111	-
	(b) Postage for military personnel	80	80	-
	(c) Contractual services	350	300	50
	(d) Medical services and examinations	78	110	(32)
	(e) Miscellaneous supplies and services	80	50	30
	(f) Stationery and office supplies	175	175	-
	(g) Sanitation and cleaning material	160	140	20
	(h) Medical and dental supplies	500	490	10
	(i) Uniform, clothing and accoutrement	626	679	(53)
	(j) Field defence stores	450	279	171
	(k) Quartermaster and general stores	700	610	90
	Total 12	3 310	3 024	286
13.	Freight and cartage	500	500	-
14.	Support account for peace-keeping operations	2 151	2 151	-
15.	Integrated Management Information System	55	155	(100)
16.	Staff assessment	1 840	1 840	-
	Total, lines 1-16	144 012	144 012	-
17.	Income from staff assessment	(1 840)	(1 840)	-
18.	Other income	(20)	(20)	-
	Net total	142 152	142 152	-

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ANNEX II

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Supplementary information on the performance report for the period from 1 February 1990 to 31 January 1991

1. Military personnel costs	$320 000

Savings arising from the scheduling of the rotation of a contingent beyond the end of the current mandate period ($800,000) has been offset by increased cost of air charters ($480,000) due to the higher cost of aviation fuel and additional war-risk insurance.

2. Death and disability awards	$1 000 000

The obligation to provide for possible claims for death, disability or injury has been reduced, taking into consideration prior obligations.

3. Rations	($235 000)

Over-expenditure under this heading is due primarily to currency exchange rate fluctuations, which resulted in the higher cost of rations purchased in currencies other than the United States dollar.

4. Welfare	-

The requirements under this heading have not changed.

5. Reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment	$600 000

Savings are projected under this heading owing to a revision of the originally estimated expenditure based on the actual dates of arrival of contingent-owned equipment in the mission area.

6. Civilian staff costs	($1 209 000)

Over-expenditure of $3,225,000 under this heading is due to the higher than anticipated increase for international staff salaries ($330,000) effective 1 July 1990 and the classification of monthly mission allowance as salaries instead of common staff costs; from an across-the-board increase of 70 per cent in local staff salaries effective 1 May 1990 ($687,000); common staff costs ($2,202,000); and official travel ($6,000). These over-expenditures were partially offset by savings under monthly mission allowance ($2,016,000), which was classified as salaries, as indicated above. The over-expenditure reflects a 25 per cent vacancy rate during the period owing to the temporary assignment of staff to newly established peace-keeping missions. Amounts originally included under this heading for overload posts have been transferred to the support account for peace-keeping operations, item 14 below.

7. Premises/accommodation — $615 000

Savings of $615,000 under this heading are due to reduced requirements for maintenance of premises ($450,000), utilities ($10,000) and construction of premises ($155,000).

8. Aircraft — -

There are no projected changes in requirements under this heading.

9. Transportation equipment — ($1 500 000)

Over-expenditure of $1,500,000 under this heading due to the increased requirement for replacement vehicles ($1,600,000) was partially offset by savings under vehicle spare parts ($100,000).

10. Communications equipment and services — $223 000

Savings of $255,000 under this heading from a reduced expenditure for communications equipment ($160,000) and maintenance and workshop equipment ($95,000) were partially offset by an over-expenditure of $32,000 under telephone, telex, facsimile, postage and box rentals, including the hire charge for a satellite transponder previously charged to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group.

11. Other equipment — -

The requirements under this heading have not changed.

12. Supplies and services — $286 000

Savings of $371,000 under this heading are due to reduced expenditure for contractual services ($50,000), miscellaneous supplies and services ($30,000), sanitation and cleaning material ($20,000), medical and dental supplies ($10,000), field defence stores ($171,000) and quartermaster and general stores ($90,000). These savings were partially offset by over-expenditure of $85,000 under medical services and examinations for treatment of sickness and injuries in local hospitals ($32,000) and under uniform, clothing and accoutrement, as a result of unit price increases for most uniform items for the troops ($53,000).

13. Freight and cartage — -

There are no projected changes in requirements under this heading.

14. Support account for peace-keeping operations -

The amount representing the cost of the authorized overload posts included in the cost estimates (16 Professional, 23 General Service and 2 Field Service) has been transferred from item 6 above, civilian staff costs, for administration under the support account for peace-keeping operations, which was established effective 1 May 1990.

15. Integrated Management Information System ($100 000)

There has been an increase in the amount originally apportioned for this purpose to meet the requirements from peace-keeping operations as stated in the regular budget.

16. Staff assessment -

The requirements under this heading remain the same.

17. Income from staff assessment -

There are no changes under this item.

18. Other income -

There is no change anticipated under this heading.

ANNEX III

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Expenditure and revised apportionment for periods from 1 February 1989 to 31 January 1991 and cost estimate for the period from 1 February 1991 to 31 January 1992

Summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars rounded)

	Expenditure 1989/1990	Revised apportionment 1990/1991	Estimate 1991/1992
1. Military personnel costs			
(a) Daily allowance for incidental personal expenses	2 743	2 747	2 747
(b) Travel and subsistence allowance	402	415	430
(c) Rotation	8 221	8 080	8 700
(d) Standard troop costs reimbursement	69 459	69 470	69 470
(e) Usage factor for personal clothing	4 914	4 914	4 914
Total 1	85 739	85 626	86 261
2. Death and disability awards	2 000	1 000	1 000
3. Rations	8 446	8 185	8 750
4. Welfare	998	950	950
5. Reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment	2 168	600	660
6. Civilian staff costs			
(a) International staff salaries	5 414	6 234	8 624
(b) Locally recruited staff salaries	1 576	2 330	2 441
(c) Common staff costs	4 640	6 203	7 812

	Expenditure 1989/1990	Revised apportionment 1990/1991	Estimate 1991/1992
(d) Monthly mission allowance	1 456	746	-
(e) Official travel	83	96	90
Total 6	13 169	15 609	18 967
7. Premises/accommodation			
(a) Rental of premises	122	120	120
(b) Maintenance of premises	1 762	1 540	1 596
(c) Utilities	135	160	170
(d) Acquisition, construction and renovation	335	645	2 522
Total 7	2 354	2 465	4 408
8. Aircraft			
(a) Rental of helicopters	4 200	4 400	4 800
(b) Insurance	-	-	220
Total 8	4 200	4 400	5 020
9. Transportation equipment			
(a) Vehicle spare parts and commercial parts	5 497	5 600	5 500
(b) Petrol, oil and lubricants	2 586	2 700	3 000
(c) Vehicle insurance	717	690	465
(d) Purchase of vehicles	4 459	4 500	4 300
(e) Vehicle workshop equipment	-	200	150
Total 9	13 259	13 690	13 415

	Expenditure 1989/1990	Revised apportionment 1990/1991	Estimate 1991/1992
10. Communications equipment and services			
(a) Telephone, telex, facsimile, postage and box rentals	207	172	220
(b) Communications spares	782	700	700
(c) Communications equipment	777	650	780
(d) Maintenance and workshop equipment	89	105	90
Total 10	1 855	1 627	1 790
11. Other equipment			
(a) Spare parts and maintenance for other equipment	1 138	1 200	1 200
(b) Office furniture and equipment	113	180	300
(c) Accommodation and mess equipment	213	210	210
(d) Generators	336	200	580
(e) Observation equipment	138	150	150
(f) Medical and dental equipment	64	50	40
(g) Miscellaneous equipment	255	200	300
Total 11	2 257	2 190	2 780
12. Supplies and services			
(a) External audit	53	111	-
(b) Postage for military personnel	85	80	80
(c) Contractual services	389	300	300
(d) Medical services and examinations	-	110	100
(e) Miscellaneous supplies and services	234	50	70

		Expenditure 1989/1990	Revised apportionment 1990/1991	Estimate 1991/1992
	(f) Stationery and office supplies	269	175	175
	(g) Sanitation and cleaning material	178	140	160
	(h) Medical and dental supplies	506	490	500
	(i) Uniform, clothing and accoutrement	487	679	1 170
	(j) Field defence stores	385	279	500
	(k) Quartermaster and general stores	813	610	700
	Total 12	3 399	3 024	3 755
13.	Freight and cartage	525	500	500
14.	Support account for peace-keeping operations	-	2 151	1 960
15.	Integrated Management Information System	492	155	488
16.	Staff assessment	1 893	1 840	2 764
	Totals, lines 1-16	142 754	144 012	153 468
17.	Income from staff assessment	(1 893)	(1 840)	(2 764)
18.	Other income	(20)	(20)	(20)
	Net total	140 841	142 152	150 684

ANNEX IV

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Supplementary information on the cost estimate for the period from 1 February 1991 to 31 January 1992

1. Military personnel costs

1 (a). United Nations daily allowance to troops

	United States dollars
1989/1990 expenditure	2 743 000
1990/1991 revised apportionment	2 747 000
1991/1992 estimate	2 747 000

1. A daily allowance for incidental personal expenses is paid to all military personnel at a rate of $1.28 per person per day, payable in local currency. This estimate is based on an average of 5,850 troops during the period (365 days) and includes a rotation overlap provision of 0.5 per cent.

1 (b). Travel and subsistence of military personnel

	United States dollars
1989/1990 expenditure	402 000
1990/1991 revised apportionment	415 000
1991/1992 estimate	430 000

2. Provision is made for payments of subsistence allowances to military personnel who are assigned to duty stations where United Nations accommodation and/or mess facilities are not available and who are on duty travel within the mission area, including travel of air crews, rotation of outstation personnel, regular supply transport trips, inspection visits and travel of staff officers.

3. UNIFIL maintains military detachments at Tyre (five people), Metulla (four people), Nahariya (six people), Tel Aviv (six people) and Beirut (two people). A movement control detachment (three people), a senior UNIFIL representative, an air liaison officer, a driver and a guard are also stationed at Beirut. Where the United Nations provides accommodation, the authorized daily subsistence allowance is reduced by 50 per cent. This estimate is based on daily rates of $48 in Lebanon and $34 in Israel.

1 (c). Rotation of contingents

	United States dollars
1989/1990 expenditure	8 221 000
1990/1991 revised apportionment	8 080 000
1991/1992 estimate	8 700 000

4. Provision is made under this heading for the cost of rotating contingents upon completion of their tours of duty of approximately six months' duration and for the cost of repatriating individual members of the Force for medical, compassionate or other reasons. This estimate includes the cost of chartered aircraft, as well as bus transportation between ports of arrival/departure and baggage service. It is based on current expenditure experience.

1 (d). Standard troop costs reimbursement

	United States dollars
1989/1990 expenditure	69 459 000
1990/1991 revised apportionment	69 470 000
1991/1992 estimate	69 470 000

5. Provision is made for the payment to troop-contributing Governments of troop costs in respect of pay and allowances at the standard rate of $950 per person per month for all ranks, plus a supplementary $280 per person per month for a limited number of specialists (25 per cent of logistics contingents and 10 per cent of others).

1 (e). Usage factor for personal clothing, gear and equipment

	United States dollars
1989/1990 expenditure	4 914 000
1990/1991 revised apportionment	4 914 000
1991/1992 estimate	4 914 000

6. This estimate provides for payment to troop-contributing Governments of a usage factor for all items of personal clothing, gear and equipment issued by those Governments to their troops, at the standard rate of $65 per person per month for personal clothing, gear and equipment, plus $5 per person per month for personal weapons and ammunition.

2. Death and disability awards

	United States dollars
1989/1990 expenditure	2 000 000
1990/1991 revised apportionment	1 000 000
1991/1992 estimate	1 000 000

7. This estimate provides for the reimbursement to troop-contributing Governments of payments made by them under national legislation and/or regulations for death, injury, disability or illness of members of the Force attributable to service with UNIFIL.

3. Rations

	United States dollars
1989/1990 expenditure	8 446 000
1990/1991 revised apportionment	8 185 000
1991/1992 estimate	8 750 000

8. This estimate provides for feeding military members of the Force as well as those members of the civilian staff who are assigned to posts where mess facilities must be provided. Rations are issued in accordance with approved ration scales. The estimate is based on an average of 5,850 troops. A 5 per cent non-usage factor has been applied in arriving at this estimate, which takes into account personnel at duty stations where mess facilities are not provided and those on duty travel status or absent from their camps on leave or for other reasons.

4. Welfare

	United States dollars
1989/1990 expenditure	998 000
1990/1991 revised apportionment	950 000
1991/1992 estimate	950 000

9. Provision is made to pay troops for recreational leave at a rate of $10.50 per day for up to seven days of recreational leave taken during a six-month period of service ($860,000). This estimate also provides for the purchase of recreational and sports supplies and equipment, rental of movies and maintenance of sports and recreational areas ($90,000).

5. Reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment

	United States dollars
1989/1990 expenditure	2 168 000
1990/1991 revised apportionment	600 000
1991/1992 estimate	660 000

10. This estimate provides for payment to troop-contributing Governments of the costs of contingent-owned equipment furnished to their contingents at the request of the United Nations. This provision is based on an annual payment rate of 30 per cent for each of the first two years of service in UNIFIL and 20 per cent for each of the last two years of service.

11. The estimate is based on the approved general guidelines, which provide for reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment costs over a period of four years. After full payment has been made, the ownership of an item vests in the United Nations unless otherwise agreed upon for specific items.

6. Civilian staff costs

	United States dollars
1989/1990 expenditure	13 169 000
1990/1991 revised apportionment	15 609 000
1991/1992 estimate	18 967 000

12. The present and proposed staffing establishment of UNIFIL comprises a total of 475 posts in the mission area, as set out in annex V. The current staffing table excludes overload posts since the new methodology for providing support to peace-keeping operations is included in item 14 below, support account for peace-keeping operations.

13. The changes presented in the proposed staffing table have resulted from the reclassification of three Professional posts in the mission area whereby one P-5 post (Political Advisor to the Force Commander) has been classified at the Principal Officer (D-1) level, one P-4 post (Press Officer) has been upgraded to the P-5 level and one P-3 post (Engineer) has been classified at the P-4 level.

14. A breakdown of the estimate for salaries and related costs of staff is indicated in the table below and provides a comparison with cost levels of the previous two years. In arriving at the estimates of salaries and related costs of international staff, an 8.6 per cent vacancy rate was applied for existing posts.

	Expenditure 1989/1990	Revised apportionment 1990/1991	Estimate 1991/1992
		United States dollars	
(a) Salaries and wages	6 990 000	8 564 000	11 065 000
(b) Common staff costs	6 096 000	6 949 000	7 812 000
(c) Travel and related subsistence	83 000	96 000	90 000
Total	13 169 000	15 609 000	18 967 000

(a) Salaries and wages $11 065 000

15. This estimate provides $8,624,000 for salaries of international staff and $2,441,000 for local staff and includes a provision for temporary assistance ($1,120,000), overtime ($63,000) and night differential ($1,000). Mission subsistence allowance for Field Service personnel included under common staff costs in the prior periods has now been included under this heading owing to the reclassification of this allowance in 1990.

(b) Common staff costs $7 812 000

16. Common staff costs include estimates for dependency, installation, mobility and hardship allowances, and for contribution to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, contribution to the medical insurance plan, rental subsidy, home leave and family visit travel, education grant, education grant travel, repatriation grant and representation allowance. Mission subsistence allowance, which was included in this category in prior periods, has now been included under salaries and wages above.

(c) Travel and related subsistence $90 000

17. This estimate provides for travel of the Force Commander to New York, periodic official visits by New York staff to UNIFIL, visits to New York by UNIFIL staff members and for travel of staff on official business within the mission area.

7. Premises/accommodation

	United States dollars
1989/1990 expenditure	2 354 000
1990/1991 revised apportionment	2 465 000
1991/1992 estimate	4 408 000

18. Estimated requirements for this period are summarized in the table below and detailed thereafter. The table also provides a comparison with previous cost levels.

	Expenditure 1989/1990	Revised apportionment 1990/1991	Estimate 1991/1992
	United States dollars		
(a) Rental of premises	122 000	120 000	120 000
(b) Maintenance of premises	1 762 000	1 540 000	1 596 000
(c) Utilities	135 000	160 000	170 000
(d) Acquisition, construction and renovation	335 000	645 000	2 522 000
Total	2 354 000	2 465 000	4 408 000

(a) Rental of premises $120 000

19. The estimated cost of rental facilities required by the Force are shown below:

	United States dollars
(a) Rented space at Beirut (offices, conference rooms and transit facilities for visiting officials and accommodation for all military personnel assigned to Beirut)	60 000
(b) Accommodation for military personnel at Metulla, Tel Aviv, Nahariya and for the reporting and evacuation centre/OGL duty office at Nahariya	33 000
(c) Motor vehicle facilities (vehicle workshop and vehicle pool dispatch centre at Nahariya, garage facilities at Tibnin for maintenance of vehicles and fueling depots) ...	27 000
Total	120 000

(b) Maintenance of premises $1 596 000

20. This estimate provides for the following:

(a) Supplies for routine self-help maintenance, repair and alteration of premises, to include cement, gravel, sand, hollow blocks, ready-mix concrete, timber, paints, brushes, corrugated iron, plumbing materials, iron and metal products, tiles, floor coverings, plywood and assorted hardware ($640,000);

(b) Spare parts for prefabricated buildings ($300,000);

(c) Cable, hardware and supplies for electrical projects ($256,000);

(d) Contractual maintenance projects including asphalting, hardsurfacing, renovation of houses occupied in the area of operation, repair and maintenance of prefabricated buildings and improvements to the sewage system ($400,000).

(c) Utilities $170 000

21. Provision is made under this heading for the cost of water supplied to UNIFIL headquarters and to contingents ($150,000). In addition, the estimate includes $20,000 for electricity.

(d) Acquisition, construction and renovation $2 522 000

22. Provision is made for the following acquisitions:

(a) Prefabricated and movable ablution units ($274,000);

(b) Prefabricated housing units of various sizes and configurations ($750,000);

(c) Prefabricated field kitchens ($234,000);

(d) Prefabricated warehouse building ($50,000);

(e) Fiberglass septic tanks and grease/oil interceptor tanks ($45,000);

In addition, provision is made for the following projects:

(a) Construction of ablution facilities at UNIFIL headquarters ($14,000), shelters ($80,000), ammunition compounds ($20,000), transport workshops ($80,000) and a new power house for the main generators at Naquora ($50,000);

(b) Construction work associated with the fire-fighting project for Naquora ($150,000);

(c) Construction work associated with the redeployment of observation and check posts ($140,000);

(d) Various construction works within UNIFIL headquarters ($235,000);

(e) Preparatory and basic infrastructure work associated with the construction of a new headquarters for the Irish battalion ($400,000).

8. Aircraft

	United States dollars
1989/1990 expenditure	4 200 000
1990/1991 revised apportionment	4 400 000
1991/1992 estimate	5 020 000

23. Provision is made for the operation of five helicopters provided by the Government of Italy, at a total estimated cost of $4,670,000, plus $120,000 for fuel, oil and lubricants. The primary function of the helicopters is patrol and reconnaissance flights over the entire mission area, particularly where it is difficult to establish observation posts or to travel by surface transportation. Other activities include coastal patrols, medical evacuation, and search and rescue operations. Also included in this estimate is the cost of airport ground services ($10,000) and the cost of third-party liability insurance carried by the Force to cover the helicopters ($220,000). Expenditure in 1989/1990 and revised apportionment in 1990/1991 for the cost of insurance had been included under item 9 (c) below, vehicle insurance.

9. Transportation equipment

	United States dollars
1989/1990 expenditure	13 259 000
1990/1991 revised apportionment	13 690 000
1991/1992 estimate	13 415 000

24. Estimated requirements for 1991/1992 are summarized in the table below and detailed thereafter. This table also provides a comparison with cost levels of the previous two years.

	Expenditure 1989/1990	Revised apportionment 1990/1991	Estimate 1991/1992
		United States dollars	
(a) Vehicle spare parts and commercial repairs	5 497 000	5 600 000	5 500 000
(b) Petrol, oil and lubricants	2 586 000	2 700 000	3 000 000
(c) Vehicle insurance	717 000	690 000	465 000
(d) Purchase of vehicles	4 459 000	4 500 000	4 300 000
(e) Vehicle workshop equipment	-	200 000	150 000
Total	13 259 000	13 690 000	13 415 000

(a) Vehicle spare parts and commercial repairs $5 500 000

25. Requirements under this heading represent the cost of spare parts for military-pattern vehicles ($1,945,000), commercial-pattern vehicles ($3,170,000) and the cost of local maintenance and repair contracts ($385,000).

(b) Petrol, oil and lubricants $3 000 000

26. Provision is made for the purchase of gasoline, diesel fuel, motor oil, lubricants and other petroleum products for use in the operation of motor vehicles, heavy mobile equipment and stationary engines. This estimate is based on the most recent actual consumption data and on current prices of petroleum products.

(c) Vehicle insurance $465 000

27. This estimate provides for the cost of third-party liability insurance carried by the Force to cover its fleet of motor vehicles.

(d) Purchase of vehicles $4 300 000

28. The proposed vehicle purchase programme is set out in the table below. All the purchases are required to replace vehicles already condemned or in the process of being condemned because they are worn out and uneconomical to maintain.

Description	Quantity	Unit cost (United States dollars)	Total cost
Sedan, small	10	12 300	123 000
Station wagon, 4-wheel drive, full size	5	15 800	79 000
Station wagon, 4-wheel drive, medium-wheel base	30	13 300	399 000
Mini-bus	2	16 800	33 600
Delivery van	1	14 000	14 000
Jeep, military pattern patrol/escort	31	33 800	1 047 800
Bus, medium	4	27 000	108 000
Bus, heavy	2	140 000	280 000
Truck, light	12	55 000	660 000
Truck, medium/heavy	10	62 300	623 000
Truck, dump	1	70 000	70 000
Truck, refrigerator	2	70 000	140 000
Excavator	1	350 000	350 000
Freight	-	-	372 600
Total	111		4 300 000

(e) Vehicle workshop equipment $150 000

29. Provision is made under this heading for the purchase of a wide range of tools and equipment for use in workshops. Expenditure in 1989/1990 under this category had been included under item 10 (d) below, maintenance and workshop equipment.

10. Communications equipment

	United States dollars
1989/1990 expenditure	1 855 000
1990/1991 revised apportionment	1 627 000
1991/1992 estimate	1 790 000

30. Estimated requirements for 1991/1992 are summarized in the table below and detailed thereafter. This table also provides a comparison with cost levels of the previous two years.

		Expenditure 1989/1990	Revised apportionment 1990/1991	Estimate 1991/1992
		United States dollars		
(a)	Telephone, telex, facsimile, postage and box rentals	207 000	172 000	220 000
(b)	Communications spares	782 000	700 000	700 000
(c)	Communications equipment	777 000	650 000	780 000
(d)	Maintenance and workshop equipment	89 000	105 000	90 000
	Total	1 855 000	1 627 000	1 790 000

(a) Telephone, telex, facsimile, postage and box rentals $220 000

31. This estimate provides for communications costs, exclusive of personnel and equipment costs, incurred in New York and Pisa in support of UNIFIL, as well as within UNIFIL operational centres, including the cost of cables and telex services ($5,000), telephone calls and rental of lines ($120,000), rental of post office boxes and postage of official mail ($10,000). Also included is the proportionate share of UNIFIL in the rental of a segment of a satellite transponder ($85,000).

(b) Communications spares $700 000

32. This estimate provides for supplies and spare parts for the operation and maintenance of the UNIFIL communications system. For the civilian communications network, this includes spare parts and supplies for radio and telephone equipment, including batteries, intercom cable, antenna cable and connectors, tower and mast components, satellite spares and miscellaneous tools ($300,000). Also included for the military-pattern radio and telephone equipment are miscellaneous spare parts and batteries ($400,000).

(c) Communications equipment $780 000

33. This estimate covers the cost of purchase of civilian and military-type communications equipment required by the Force and covers all replacement items and essential additional equipment, which include the following:

(a) Consoles, base stations, portable and mobile radios, repeaters, pagers, transceiver UHF link, multiplex channels, UHF alarm unit, UPS satellite station, communications terminal, data modems, microcomputers and printers, receiving rack, telex modems, telephone sets, PABX extension card, shelves and lines, telephone operator console, cable/loading coils, rural and mobile telephones, frequency counter satellite, oscilloscopes, signal generator, network and communications analysers, battery chargers/floaters, stabilizers, solar panels, communication shelters, video tape recorder and training video;

(b) Military-type communications equipment consisting of VRC 6425 VHF radios, PRC 1077 VHF manpack radios, PRC 126 VHF portable radios, switchboards, field telephones, single channel radio telephone, public address systems, amplifier booster, power supply amplifier and assorted antennae.

(d) Maintenance and workshop equipment $90 000

34. Included under this heading is the cost of small communication tools and shop equipment. These items are required as replacements for worn-out tools and equipment.

11. Other equipment

	United States dollars
1989/1990 expenditure	2 257 000
1990/1991 revised expenditure	2 190 000
1991/1992 estimate	2 780 000

35. The estimated costs of other equipment required by the Force in 1991/1992 are summarized in the table below and detailed thereafter. This table also shows a comparison with cost levels of the previous two years.

	Expenditure 1989/1990	Revised apportionment 1990/1991	Estimate 1991/1992
	United States dollars		
(a) Spare parts and maintenance for other equipment	1 138 000	1 200 000	1 200 000
(b) Office furniture and equipment	113 000	180 000	300 000
(c) Accommodation and mess equipment	213 000	210 000	210 000
(d) Generators	336 000	200 000	580 000
(e) Observation equipment	138 000	150 000	150 000
(f) Medical and dental equipment	64 000	50 000	40 000
(g) Miscellaneous equipment	255 000	200 000	300 000
Total	2 257 000	2 190 000	2 780 000

(a) Spare parts and maintenance for other equipment $1 200 000

36. Provision is made for the cost of spare parts for observation equipment ($150,000), third-line maintenance for office machines, electronic data-processing equipment, heaters, air conditioners, refrigerators, kitchen equipment, pumps and sewage treatment plants ($410,000), spare parts and overhaul of generators ($550,000), crew-assisted weapons, medical and mine-clearing equipment ($90,000).

(b) Office furniture and equipment $300 000

37. This estimate covers the local purchase of office furniture and equipment needed as replacements for items either worn out or damaged beyond repair, such as chairs, desks, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, photocopiers, calculators and paper shredders ($100,000). Also included is the cost of the acquisition and installation of a computer network system within UNIFIL headquarters ($200,000).

(c) Accommodation and mess equipment $210 000

38. Provision is made for the local acquisition of accommodation and mess equipment needed as additional items and replacements for those worn-out or damaged, such as tables, chairs, sofas, wardrobes, bedside lamps, fans, vacuum cleaners, armchairs, stainless steel kitchen tables, freezers, dishwashers, baking ovens, electric toasters and hot plates, meat slicers, meat saws, meat mincers,

foodmixers, coffee urns, juice dispensers, range pans, ice cube machines, bread slicers, butcher blocks, frying tilting pans, tent beds, insect exterminators, gas cookers, deep fryers, pans, food containers and potato peelers.

(d) Generators $580 000

39. Provision is made for the purchase of the following generators: 2 950-KVA ($260,000), 2 255-KVA ($110,000), 2 135-KVA ($60,000), 10 25-KVA ($90,000) and 10 7-KVA ($60,000).

(e) Observation equipment $150 000

40. This estimate provides for the purchase of field binoculars ($16,000), search/floodlights ($26,000), night observation devices ($73,000), cameras ($5,000) and an electronic fence sensor system ($30,000).

(f) Medical and dental equipment $40 000

41. Provision is made for the purchase of the following equipment: oscilloscope, dental unit, compressor, soft water filter, drilling machine, microscopy table, stretchers, monitoring thermometer, orthopaedic instrument, prismalite UV lamp, vibrator/physiotherapy.

(g) Miscellaneous equipment $300 000

42. Provision is made for the replacement of worn-out miscellaneous equipment not listed elsewhere in this report, which consist of refrigerators, water heaters, water and fuel tanks, sewage equipment, engines and pumps, oil heaters, space heaters, fire-fighting equipment, air conditioners, solar heating assemblies, hurricane lamps and flashlights ($116,000). In addition, provision is made for the cost of sewage disposal units ($100,000), and truck-mounted water and fuel tanks/pumps ($84,000).

12. Supplies and services

	United States dollars
1989/1990 expenditure	3 399 000
1990/1991 revised apportionment	3 024 000
1991/1992 estimate	3 755 000

43. This estimate covers various expendable supplies and services as detailed below.

	Expenditure 1989/1990	Revised apportionment 1990/1991	Estimate 1991/1992
		United States dollars	
(a) External audit	53 000	111 000	-
(b) Postage for military personnel	85 000	80 000	80 000
(c) Contractual services	389 000	300 000	300 000
(d) Medical services and examinations	-	110 000	100 000
(e) Miscellaneous supplies and services	234 000	50 000	70 000
(f) Stationery and office supplies	269 000	175 000	175 000
(g) Sanitation and cleaning materials	178 000	140 000	160 000
(h) Medical and dental supplies	506 000	490 000	500 000
(i) Uniform, clothing and accoutrement	487 000	679 000	1 170 000
(j) Field defence stores	385 000	279 000	500 000
(k) Quartermaster and general stores	813 000	610 000	700 000
Total	3 399 000	3 024 000	3 755 000

(a) External audit ..... Nil

44. No provision is made for this period as requirements for external audit services were obligated during the prior period.

(b) Postage for military personnel $80 000

45. This estimate covers the cost of postage of personal mail of military personnel to their home countries.

(c) Contractual services $300 000

46. Provision is made to cover services provided to the Force, such as laundry, dry-cleaning and tailoring, including cleaning of fragmentation jackets, sleeping bags and blankets for military personnel and Field Service staff ($175,000), tailoring services ($17,000), haircutting for military personnel ($16,000), hauling of supplies and equipment to observation posts and other positions that are inaccessible to vehicles ($1,500), cleaning and emptying cesspits at UNIFIL headquarters and area of operations ($8,000), interpretation and translation services ($28,500), security services ($32,000), maintenance of garbage dump ($10,000) and repair of wardrobes and beds, etc. ($12,000).

(d) Medical services and examinations $100 000

47. Provision is made for medical expenses incurred for the care and treatment of sick and injured military personnel and for emergency dental care of the troops when treatment cannot be furnished by the Force's established medical and dental facilities.

(e) Miscellaneous supplies and services $70 000

48. Included under this heading is provision for subscriptions, bank charges, legal fees, law publications and miscellaneous costs for patrol dogs.

(f) Stationery and office supplies $175 000

49. This estimate covers the cost of miscellaneous supplies used in all offices throughout the Force, including writing paper, teletype paper and tapes, envelopes, data-processing supplies, registry and reproduction supplies, computer software and other items, such as pencils, pens, erasers, staplers, ribbons and calendars.

(g) Sanitation and cleaning material $160 000

50. Provision is made for the cost of insecticides, disinfectants, fly paper, soaps and detergents, water purification chemicals, garbage cans, buckets and basins, scouring powders and cleansing detergents, mops, sponges and brushes.

(h) Medical and dental supplies $500 000

51. This estimate provides for a wide range of medical and dental supplies required by the Force, such as medicines ($210,000), laboratory supplies ($40,000), surgical and dressing materials ($230,000) and dental supplies ($20,000).

(i) Uniform, clothing and accoutrement $1 170 000

52. Provision is made for:

(a) United Nations clothing that military personnel retain on rotation ($400,000);

(b) Winter clothing, including sleeping bags, issued to troops who are not equipped from national sources ($120,000);

(c) Special items of clothing needed for hygiene purposes by military personnel and civilian local employees on certain jobs ($200,000);

(d) Fragmentation jackets needed for reasons of safety ($420,000);

(e) Field Service and fire brigade uniforms ($30,000).

(j) Field defence stores $500 000

53. This estimate provides for concertina wire, barbed wire, binding wire, sand bags, fence posts, metal tank obstacles, explosives, gabions, observation towers, T-wall elements, portable shelters, chain links, concrete blocks and stones for gabions.

(k) Quartermaster and general stores $700 000

54. This estimate covers the cost of butane gas, electrical supplies, fire extinguisher refills, various items of bedding, curtains, mosquito nets, paper products, garbage bags, kitchen utensils, crockery and cutlery, flags, United Nations medal sets and stickers, photographic supplies, packaging supplies, oxygen and acetylene refills and cylinders, freon gas, jerrycans, operational maps and table cloths.

13. Freight and cartage

	United States dollars
1989/1990 expenditure	525 000
1990/1991 revised apportionment	500 000
1991/1992 estimate	500 000

55. This estimate provides for the cost of shipping and handling of equipment, supplies and spare parts to and from the mission area, which has not been provided for elsewhere, as well as the freight costs for diplomatic pouches.

14. Support account for peace-keeping operations

	United States dollars
1989/1990 expenditure	-
1990/1991 revised apportionment	2 151 000
1991/1992 estimate	1 960 000

56. In accordance with the new methodology for the funding of posts authorized in support of peace-keeping operations, provision is made hereunder based on 8.5 per cent of the total cost of civilian staff salaries and common staff costs, excluding a 5 per cent turnover deduction, and travel for the posts proposed for the mission area and as indicated in annex V.

15. Integrated Management Information System

	United States dollars
1989/1990 expenditure	492 000
1990/1991 revised apportionment	155 000
1991/1992 estimate	488 000

57. Provision is made for a proportional share of the 1991 financing of the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) indicated in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. a/

16. Staff assessment

	United States dollars
1989/1990 expenditure	1 893 000
1990/1991 revised apportionment	1 840 000
1991/1992 estimate	2 764 000

58. Staff costs have been shown on a net basis under the budget line item 6, civilian staff costs. Accordingly, the estimate under this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments, that is, the amount of staff assessment to which United Nations staff members are subject, in accordance with the Staff Regulations of the United Nations.

17. Income from staff assessment

	United States dollars
1989/1990 income	1 893 000
1990/1991 revised apportionment	1 840 000
1991/1992 estimate	2 764 000

59. The salaries and related emoluments of United Nations staff members are subject to assessment at rates stated in regulation 3.3 of the Staff Regulations of the United Nations. All revenue derived from staff assessment that is not otherwise disposed of by specific resolution of the General Assembly is credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 A (X) of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in the Fund in proportion to their rates of contribution to the UNIFIL budget. The staff assessment requirements provided for under expenditure budget line item 16 has been credited to this item as income from staff assessment.

18. Other income

	United States dollars
1989/1990 income	20 000
1990/1991 revised apportionment	20 000
1991/1992 estimate	20 000

60. Included under this heading is the estimated income to be derived from sales of obsolete or surplus equipment and stores.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6, (A/44/6/Rev.1), sect. 28A.

ANNEX V

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Current and proposed staffing table

Grade	Number of posts: Current (1990/1991)	Number of posts: Proposed (1991/1992)
Professional Category and above		
ASG	1	1
D-1	1	2
P-5	4	4
P-4	4	4
P-3	6	5
P-2	5	5
Total	21	21
General Service category		
Other level	110	110
Other categories		
Field Service	136	136
Local level	208	208
Total	344	344
Grand total	475	475

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/803
28 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 79, 80, 81,
82, 83 and 102

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

PROTECTION OF GLOBAL CLIMATE FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF MANKIND

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT

FORWARD-LOOKIN STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN TO THE YEAR 2000

Letter dated 14 November 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, in its capacity as host of the Meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers held at Port-of-Spain on 19 and 20 September 1990, I have the honour to forward the attached communiqué, which represents the main conclusions reached at that meeting (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 79, 80, 81, 82, 83 and 102.

(Signed) Marjorie THORPE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Communiqué issued by the meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers, held at Port-of-Spain, on 19 and 20 September 1990

1. Commonwealth Finance Ministers met at Port-of-Spain, on 19 and 20 September 1990 under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Selby Wilson, Minister of Finance, Trinidad and Tobago. The opening address was given by the Rt. Hon. Arthur Robinson, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago. The following paragraphs record the main conclusions of the discussions.

World economic situation

2. Ministers noted that in both industrial and developing countries, the pace of economic activity generally had slowed down in the past year. In the industrial countries, after eight years of growth, a slowdown in countries that had been experiencing over-rapid growth in domestic demand was necessary, while in other industrial countries growth remained strong, however; inflationary pressures and trade imbalances continued to threaten the sustainability of economic growth in some industrial countries; and high interest rates, low commodity prices, serious debt service burdens and barriers to exports remained obstacles to growth in many developing countries. Ministers expressed serious concern that the prospects for the world economy were now threatened by events in the Gulf and the sharp rise in world oil prices.

3. Ministers recognized that the fight against inflation should continue to have primacy; and that efforts must be made to boost savings in deficit industrial countries to lessen pressure on interest rates. They called for continued policy co-ordination among industrial countries with a view to promoting greater stability of exchange rates and adjustment in trade imbalances. They encouraged the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to play its due role in that process.

4. Ministers noted that for some years many developing countries had been undertaking adjustment programmes. Some had made perceptible progress. Many had faced difficulties. Ministers expressed concern at the recent further deterioration in the external economic environment, setting back the prospects for the resumption of growth. They expressed concern that the adjustment effort may falter in the face of a worsening world economic situation.

5. Ministers expressed particular concern at the economic implications of the Gulf crisis. While the oil price increases would be beneficial for some, if sustained they will slow growth or reduce income in most countries. Meanwhile, some countries are seriously affected, not only by mounting oil bills, but also by loss of workers' remittances, lost exports, and the costs of supporting the United Nations embargo against Iraq. They feared that in many cases structural adjustment programmes would be put at risk.

6. Ministers believed that timely action was needed to avert these threats to growth and development. While recognizing that the only way forward was to adjust, they urged donors to recognize that special efforts are needed to assist developing countries, many of which are already under severe balance-of-payments pressure. They called for urgent action to ensure that adequate resources are available, with an appropriate modification of terms and conditions for the needs of the countries particularly affected by the Gulf crisis, perhaps through an amendment of the Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility or an alternative facility to offset the impact of the crisis. They also called on all countries to give renewed attention to energy-saving measures in the short and medium term.

7. Ministers noted the especially difficult economic circumstances in the current situation of the least developed and low-income countries and called for renewed efforts to assist them. They noted the conclusions of the second United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, held in Paris in September, and welcomed the strengthened aid commitments that resulted from it.

World of change

8. Ministers considered the interim report of the Chairman of the Commonwealth Expert Group on the Global Economic and Political Change and Its Implications for the Development Process. They noted that profound changes were under way in the world economy and polity. They recognized, in particular, the reduction in East-West tensions; the growth of new technologies; the regionalization of trade against a background of globalization in production; decline in world saving, coupled with increased mobility of capital across national boundaries; the decline of the command-economy model and increased acceptance of the role of market-mechanisms and forces; and increased appreciation of the link between pluralistic political structures and development.

9. Ministers agreed that the changes under way provide both opportunities as well as challenges to development and that developing countries should be given necessary assistance in their efforts to take advantage of the oportunities. They looked forward to considering the final report of the Expert Group at their next meeting and asked the Group to finalize its work in time for its conclusions to be taken into account at the Western Economic Summit in June 1991.

10. Ministers asked the Secretary-General to hold consultations on the proposal that Commonwealth Ministers bring together a representative group of Heads of Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth Governments to consider these issues. Depending on the outcome, they agreed to give the matter serious attention again when they considered the final report.

Eastern Europe

11. Ministers welcomed the economic and political reforms taking place in Eastern Europe and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. They believed that the changes under way promoted world peace and security, and would also provide a stimulus to world trade and contribute to prosperity. At the same time, they emphasized the need for special efforts to ensure that increased flows to Eastern Europe would not

adversely affect developing countries which often faced more daunting problems, and that these countries share in the peace dividend that could accrue in the longer term.

Natural disasters

12. Ministers expressed concern at the economic vulnerability, particularly of poorer and small States, to natural disasters. In this context, they noted the preliminary work done by the secretariat at their request last year on the economic consequences and possible measures of mitigation. They asked it to complete the work in time to allow full consideration of the report at their next meeting.

Trade

13. Ministers expressed concern that much work remained to be done before the Uruguay Round could be brought to a successful conclusion. They were especially concerned that the positions of the principal protagonists on the more difficult issues, both old and new, still seemed wide apart. They regarded as vital for the success of the negotiations, agreements to make major progress in liberalizing trade in agriculture; to bring trade in textiles and clothing quickly back under GATT principles and rules; and on the non-discriminatory application of safeguard measures. They recognized the need also for agreements on the new issues in accordance with the negotiating mandates of the Punta del Este Declaration and Mid-Term Review decisions.

14. Ministers strongly emphasized the importance of ensuring that the Uruguay Round was successful and beneficial to both developed and developing countries. They reiterated their Governments' commitment to work towards those goals.

Financial flows to developing countries

15. Ministers noted with concern that net resource flows to developing countries had declined in 1989, net transfers continued to be negative and net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) from the Development Assistance Committee Group of Countries had stagnated. They recognized that at this time there was a particular need for enhanced ODA flows to reinvigorate development. Ministers therefore called upon industrial countries whose aid performance fell short of the agreed United Nations aid target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product (GNP) to make renewed efforts to achieve it. They commended the practice of those industrial countries which generally provided or were increasingly providing ODA in the form of grants, and urged others to do the same.

16. Ministers called for agreement on renewing the Special Programme of Assistance for Africa at a substantial and increased level, which they believed made a significant contribution in meeting the resource needs of sub-Saharan Africa. Ministers also drew attention to the concept of a global coalition for Africa articulated at the Maastricht Conference.

17. Ministers welcomed the increased levels of private investment flows in recent years. They noted that the scope for flows could be enlarged by the developing

countries' continuing efforts to improve their business environment and competitiveness; by the host countries removing any remaining impediments to such flows; and by reducing obstacles to developing countries' exports.

External debt

18. Ministers welcomed the debt relief measures effected in the recent past, and noted that the benefits of these measures are becoming apparent, in some instances through a return of investor confidence and improved viability. They believed, however, that overall the debt problem remains acute; that for a number of countries the present arrangements for debt relief are inadequate to support a return to viability; and that additional action was therefore required; including a review of eligibility for relief.

19. Ministers welcomed the debt and debt-service reduction packages agreed with commercial banks under the plan proposed by United States Secretary of the Treasury, Nicholas Brady (Brady initiative). They noted, however, that the progress in its implementation was slow. They asked the Fund and the World Bank to keep under review the conditions under which that initiative is being implemented and the adequacy of the funds available to support such packages.

20. Ministers welcomed the significant amount of relief provided to the severely indebted low-income countries on their bilateral official debt. They expressed concern, however, that despite the measures adopted, including the application of the Toronto terms to the bilateral official debt of a number of countries since 1988, the cash-flow improvements remained modest; and the stock of debt of these countries continued to grow.

21. In this connection, Ministers warmly welcomed the proposals made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to provide further measures of debt relief for debt-distressed low-income countries following appropriate adjustment programmes, by rescheduling the whole stock of eligible Paris Club debt all at once; doubling the debt relief given, so that two thirds of eligible debt is written off; providing additional cash flow relief by capitalizing interest during the first five years; and extending repayment periods to 25 years. They commended these proposals, which they named the Trinidad and Tobago terms, to the Paris Club for early adoption.

22. Ministers welcomed the growing recognition of the problem of official debt of lower middle-income countries. They welcomed recent steps taken in the Paris Club to lengthen repayment periods and to introduce the option of debt/equity swap. They noted that, for some countries, capitalization of interest at market rates had added to debt burdens. They urged the Paris Club to give serious consideration to additional options to address the debt problem of lower middle-income countries.

International Monetary Fund issues

23. Ministers noted that several developing countries continue to need substantial balance-of-payments assistance, and in this context welcomed the increase in disbursements by the Fund in the past year. They also welcomed the agreement to

increase IMF quotas by 50 per cent, and emphasized the importance of taking the necessary legislative action to bring it into early effect. They called upon the Fund to ensure adequate access; respond swiftly and flexibly to the needs of member countries in the current situation; and keep under review the question of a fresh allocation of special drawing rights.

24. Ministers acknowledged the value of the new "rights approach" adopted by the Fund, and called upon countries in arrears, the Fund management and the international donor community to take it forward co-operatively with adequate commitment and support.

25. Ministers emphasized the importance of ensuring that adjustment programmes are flexible, contingency oriented and adequately funded. They also emphasized the importance of putting in place adequate mechanisms to protect the poor and the vulnerable as part of the programmes. They called on the Fund to pay increased attention to these issues. In this context they invited the Secretariat to prepare a report on what improvements could be made to mitigate the social costs of structural adjustment programmes.

World Bank issues

26. Ministers recognized the vital role of the International Development Association (IDA) in the provision of concessional resources to low-income developing countries, and welcomed the agreement reached on its eighth replenishment. They noted the increased importance attached to performance in the allocation of its resources and, while welcoming it, emphasized that access to IDA assistance should remain predictable.

27. Ministers believed that the Bank had an important role to play in countering the growing incidence of poverty in developing countries. While recognizing that a number of countries had had in place programmes for poverty alleviation and reduction for some time, they welcomed the intention of the Bank management to attach increased weight to poverty reduction in the allocation of its resources. They emphasized, however, the importance of taking adequate account of the differences in social and economic conditions between countries in the design of programmes and performance criteria; of the need for transparency in the procedures adopted; and of the need to adopt a medium-term time-frame in judging results. They stressed the importance of evolving an adequate analytical framework for improving macro-economic policies for reducing poverty.

28. Ministers welcomed the World Bank Group's private sector action programme in support of the promotion of an enabling business environment, public sector restructuring, including privatization and financial sector development and reform. They reiterated the importance they attached to the role of the private sector in contributing to development, including the role it could play in promoting competitiveness and in attracting private flows of capital. In the approaches it adopted, however, the Bank Group should pay due attention to the differences in the socio-economic conditions among countries, and ensure that its approaches were consistent with national objectives; and the development of indigenous enterprise. Ministers also emphasized the importance of careful preparatory work for privatization to make progress and contribute early to efficiency improvement.

29. Ministers noted the important contribution being made by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) in promoting private flows of capital and in the development of the private sector, as part of the World Bank Group. Ministers supported an expanded role for IFC in these areas; and called for an early agreement on a large increase in its capital.

Women in development

30. Ministers welcomed the growing recognition of the role of women in development and emphasized the importance of putting in place concrete programmes that enable women to play a fuller economic role. They believed that programmes aimed at improving the productivity and income of women will contribute not only to a reduction in poverty, but also to development, profoundly and positively. They noted the follow-up action taken by the secretariat to the Expert Group report, "Engendering Adjustment for the 1990s" and that the subject of women and structural adjustment will be discussed by the meeting of Commonwealth Ministers responsible for Women's Affairs in Ottawa in October; and asked the Secretariat to keep the subject under continuous review.

World Summit for Children

31. Ministers welcomed the important and timely world summit for children to be held on 29 and 30 September, which would focus international attention on the survival, protection and economic advancement of children. They acknowledged the merit of increased international attention to this vital issue and urged Governments, multilateral lending institutions, and international agencies to take concrete steps to accelerate progress in the design and implementation of programmes of development assistance affecting children.

Protecting the environment

32. Ministers emphasized that the protection of the environment was a global problem requiring global solutions; and that the industrialized countries had a special responsibility to help meet the costs of environmental protection. Ministers noted that environmental damage is often a product of underdevelopment, and, in turn, a contributor to poverty; and that sufficient flows of finance are needed to enable developing countries to address these inter-linked problems. Ministers recognized that small States are particularly vulnerable to man-made environmental disasters, such as oil spillages, and saw a need to put in place mechanisms for alleviating their burdens.

33. Ministers welcomed the agreement reached in London in June to strengthen the 1987 Montreal Protocol and to establish an Interim Multilateral Fund to help developing countries adopt ozone-protecting technologies. They called for its ratification by all countries and early implementation of the agreed programme, including the establishment and funding of the Fund.

34. Ministers also welcomed the report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on a Programme for Sustainable Forestry in Guyana, and called upon the international community to assist in its implementation.

35. Ministers welcomed the increased integration of environmental concerns in the World Bank's operations. They emphasized, however, that careful technical work was needed to establish the links between particular economic decisions and the impact on the environment; and that the process of integrating environmental concerns into operations should not obscure the process of project or programme approvals and monitoring.

36. Ministers expressed concern at the possibility of an asymmetry developing in regard to environmental action between the developing and industrialized countries. They noted that industrialized countries, as well as developing countries, should make every effort to place environmental concerns at the centre of economic decision-making and that the integration of environmental concerns into aid should not imply that one set of countries were pressed to take more action than others.

37. Ministers strongly endorsed consideration of the early establishment of the proposed global environmental facility to help developing countries to protect the global environment; but emphasized the need for developing criteria for distinguishing the activities which the new facility would support from existing Bank programmes.

38. Ministers also noted the importance of improved access and adoption of environmentally benign technology in arresting the degradation of the environment; and called for consideration of mechanisms for the transfer of such technology to developing countries on concessional terms.

39. Ministers emphasized that a common appreciation of the need to protect the environment was not enough; that it needed to be followed by a commitment to take politically difficult, and economically demanding, decisions in all countries. They expressed the hope that such a commitment would evolve in the process prepartory to the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

Commonwealth Equity Fund

40. Ministers were pleased to note that the Commonwealth Equity Fund had been launched with a capital of $56.6 million. They contratulated the secretariat on its catalytic role in getting the Fund established. They were pleased to note that IFC was an investor and was playing a role as placing agent. They looked forward to the Fund's successful operation and future expansion. In this connection, prospective host countries which have not yet concluded an agreement with it agreed to make decisions as early as possible on the provision of preferential access conditions. Ministers expressed the wish that the Fund should be enabled to invest in as wide a spread as possible of Commonwealth developing countries.

Commonwealth functional co-operation

41. Ministers expressed appreciation for the range of functional co-operation activities undertaken by the secretariat, and the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC). They noted in particular the valuable contribution made in assisting developing country members in policy formulation in the context of

adjustment, access to capital markets and finance for development; the protection of tropical forestry and the environment; participation in the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations; and in the management and restructuring of debt.

42. Ministers expressed appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of CFTC in 1989-1990; and satisfaction at the continued improvement in the Fund's financial stability and resources. They also expressed satisfaction at its increased capacity to assist member Governments in obtaining advisory services on macro-economic policies and financial management, as well as technical support in the mobilization of resources to facilitate private investment and the development and expansion of exports.

43. Ministers reaffirmed the value they attached to Commonwealth technical assistance and functional co-operation activities. They believed that, at a time when global economic environment is undergoing profound changes, there is value in the Commonwealth playing an enlarged role in providing policy advice and technical assistance at the request of member States, with continuing priority attention given to the needs of the small member States which are more vulnerable to external changes. They agreed to continue to increase their support for the secretariat, and for CFTC, in order to enable it to maintain an effective response to member countries' requests for assistance.

Commonwealth Finance Ministers meetings

44. Ministers noted that it was some time since the arrangements for their meetings had been reviewed. In the light of the significant changes in the world economy and in the nature and character of their respective economic concerns, and in the context of the ongoing high-level appraisal of the Commonwealth initiated by their Heads of Government, they asked the secretariat to prepare a study, in consultation with Governments, on possible changes to enhance the value of their meetings. This study would examine such issues as the agenda, content, timing and venue of the annual Commonwealth Finance Ministers meetings, including arrangements for carrying forward its conclusions. The study will be reviewed at their next meeting.

Appreciation

45. Ministers expressed their appreciation to the Government and people of Trinidad and Tobago for their warm hospitality and for the excellent arrangements made for the meeting. They accepted the invitation of the Minister for Finance of Malaysia to meet in his country in 1991.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/804
27 November 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 46, 47, 48, 56 (a)
and (m) and 72

CESSATION OF ALL NUCLEAR-TEST EXPLOSIONS

AMENDMENT OF THE TREATY BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS IN THE ATMOSPHERE, IN OUTER SPACE AND UNDER WATER

URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

NOTIFICATION OF NUCLEAR TESTS

PROHIBITION OF THE DUMPING OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES

EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

Letter dated 21 November 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the members of the Permanent South Pacific Commission, we have the honour to request that the attached statement, issued by the General Secretariat of the Commission on 16 November 1990 be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 46, 47, 48, 56 (a) and (m) and 72 (see annex).

Reaffirming the contents of their previous communications dated 15 June 1990 (A/45/314), and 9 and 11 July 1990 (A/45/339 and A/45/352), the members of the Permanent South Pacific Commission once again categorically condemn the conducting of nuclear tests by France, in the light of the threats they pose to the marine

environment and marine resources, and call for an immediate and definitive cessation of such tests.

(Signed) Enrique PEÑALOSA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Colombia to the
United Nations

(Signed) Juan SOMAVIA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Chile to the
United Nations

(Signed) José AYALA-LASSO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Ecuador to the
United Nations

(Signed) Ricardo LUNA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Peru to the
United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the Permanent South Pacific Commission
issued in Santiago on 16 November 1990

Yesterday, 15 November 1990, France announced that it had conducted a nuclear test at Fangataufa near Mururoa Atoll, the fifth such test in 1990.

In response to this highly distressing announcement, the General Secretariat again deplores the persistence with which such tests continue to be conducted, despite the general outcry by the peoples and Governments of the member States of the Permanent South Pacific Commission and other States of the Pacific Basin.

The General Secretariat of the Permanent South Pacific Commission reiterates the Commission's categorical opposition to the conducting of nuclear tests in the Pacific Basin, which it has unfailingly expressed whenever the conducting of such a test has come to its attention. Its opposition to such tests, and to the dumping of radioactive wastes in the Pacific, was solemnly proclaimed by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member States of the Permanent South Pacific Commission (Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) in the Declaration they signed at Viña del Mar on 10 February 1984, and has steadfastly been reiterated by the Permanent South Pacific Commission since that date.

In implementation of that policy and in accordance with the instructions laid down at the 18th regular meeting of the Permanent Commission held in the Galápagos Islands in 1985, the General Secretariat once again draws attention to the grave threat posed by nuclear explosions to the marine environment and marine resources, reiterates its opposition to and strong protest at the continuation of such tests and again calls for their immediate and definitive halting.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/805
27 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 145

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH THE HOST COUNTRY

Letter dated 27 November 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On 29 October 1990, the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine, in accordance with the usual practice, and in a letter addressed to Your Excellency, requested that the host country (United States of America) issue an entry visa for our delegation, headed by our Foreign Minister Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, in order for it to attend the debate of the General Assembly on the Question of Palestine.

Unfortunately, the requested visas have not been issued as of 27 November 1990, 10 a.m. New York time. In this regard, it is necessary to recall that the host country is under the legal obligation, in accordance with the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, to issue requested visas at the appropriate time.

We consider the United States attitude as a hostile position against the Palestinian people and a violation to their international legal obligations, one of which would have adverse effects on the work of the General Assembly.

We request the immediate intervention of Your Excellency concerning this matter.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 145.

(Signed) Dr. Nasser AL-KIDWA
Alternate Permanent Observer
of Palestine to the United Nations
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

90-32847 1980h (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/806
28 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 126 (c)

PERSONNEL QUESTIONS: OTHER PERSONNEL QUESTIONS

Administration of justice in the Secretariat

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the administration of justice in the Secretariat (A/C.5/45/11). During its consideration of the above report, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General who provided additional information.

2. The Advisory Committee recognizes the considerable progress achieved in the administration of justice, in particular the elimination of the backlog of appeals. The Committee, however, notes from paragraph 4 of the Secretary-General's report that the task of ensuring the smooth operation of the streamlined system was "made more difficult by an increase in the number of new appeals".

3. The Advisory Committee was informed that the number of requests for review of administrative decisions, as the first step in the appeals process, more than doubled from the annual average of 155 over the previous four years to 314 during the first 10 months of 1990. The Committee was further informed that the number of grievances filed with the panels on discrimination and other grievances and appeals with the joint appeals boards continued to increase while the number of applications filed with the Administrative Tribunal doubled over the last years. As a result, the Tribunal is required to meet more often and for longer periods of time to deal with the increased caseload.

4. The Advisory Committee was informed that the Administrative Tribunal, at its recent session, has awarded substantial compensation to a number of staff members despite the Secretary-General's policy "to seek to resolve as many cases as possible at the preliminary stages", as indicated in paragraph 5 of his report.

Upon inquiry, the Committee was informed that in 1989-1990 the Administration paid a total amount of nearly $592,000 to staff in implementation of the Secretary-General's final decisions on appeals and of Tribunal Judgements, excluding cases of UNDP and UNICEF staff, judgements of the Tribunal at its most recent session and some cases where the amounts due are not yet determined. The Committee notes that the increasing number of new appeals and compensation awarded by the Tribunal is not only related to the more limited career opportunities as a result of the recent staff retrenchment, but can also be seen as a reflection of increasing problems of staff administration and management, including recently implemented personnel policies such as those dealing with vacancy management, promotion and secondment.

5. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 8 of the Secretary-General's report that in 1990 a considerable number of new appeals were filed with the Joint Appeals Board (JAB) at Geneva. The Committee was informed that 33 cases are now pending before the JAB Geneva and expresses its concern about the backlog of cases at Geneva. The Committee notes from paragraph 8 of the Secretary-General's report that "measures are now being taken to streamline the procedures of JAB at Geneva in a manner similar to those adopted by the Headquarters JAB, and to strengthen its secretariat". The Committee concurs in the Secretary-General's request that UNHCR provide sufficient resources to the JAB Geneva without further delay to expedite the disposal of the large number of cases from UNHCR staff.

6. The Advisory Committee was informed that it was possible to reduce the resources required for the internal justice system in 1990 as a result of the streamlining of the appeals process; however, the Committee was further informed that the Administrative Review Unit is now not able to cope with the increased caseload and may need additional resources, as indicated in paragraph 10 of the Secretary-General's report. The Committee understands that one of the reasons for this is that programme managers who have taken a contested decision are often not involved in the review process. The Committee therefore recommends that departments and offices which have taken a contested decision be required to participate fully in the administrative review with a view to resolving disputes more cost-effectively at the initial stage.

7. Upon inquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that as of November 1990, 135 tax cases relating to the 1983/84 tax audit have been disposed of, are being finalized or have been determined not to warrant disciplinary proceedings, while 129 tax cases were still pending. The Committee was further informed that another 50 disciplinary (non-tax) cases are pending at present compared to only seven non-tax cases disposed of during the first 10 months of 1990. The Committee expresses its concern about the considerable delay in the disposal of disciplinary cases and urges the Secretary-General to expedite their resolution. The Committee trusts that the internal rules of procedure of Joint Disciplinary Committees will be adopted shortly, as envisaged in staff rule 110.7 (c), in accordance with the revised chapter X of the Staff Rules, which was promulgated effective 1 January 1990.

8. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 17 of the Secretary-General's report that, following the successful experience of one departmental conciliation panel, similar panels are now being established in other departments and "should

this decentralized approach be successful, such panels could eventually replace the Secretariat bodies on discrimination and other grievances". The Committee was informed that the discrimination and grievance panels have played a useful role in the amicable settlement of staff grievances. While the Committee welcomes the expansion of a decentralized approach, it believes that there is a need to proceed with caution in the abolition of the discrimination and grievance panels.

9. The Advisory Committee recommends that the Secretary-General should be requested to continue with the reforms in the administration of justice, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/185 B. In particular, the Secretary-General should, by 1991, establish an effective system for informal settlements of staff grievances as well as a well-functioning disciplinary system and report thereon to the General Assembly.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/807
28 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 12 and 118

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

Effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights and effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to such instruments

Report of the Secretary-General

1. At its first regular session of 1990, on 25 May, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1990/47 on developments relevant to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights. In paragraph 1 of the resolution, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General, requested by the Commission on Human Rights, regarding logistical and human resources support for the activities of the Centre (E/1990/50), in particular the conclusion that the work-load of the Centre had increased, while resources had failed to keep pace with the growth of its responsibilities. In paragraph 2, the Council requested the Secretary-General to include in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, programme and resource proposals for long-term solutions of the problems posed by that situation, taking also into account the proposals contained in the report of the Task Force on Computerization (E/CN.4/1990/39), as well as in the study carried out by an independent expert on effective implementation of international instruments on human rights (A/44/668, annex). In paragraph 3, the Secretary-General was requested to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a brief report on actions taken in 1990 and those planned for 1991, as interim solutions to those problems. The present report fulfils that request.

2. The Centre for Human Rights is the focal point for the human rights activities of the Organization and is the organizational unit within the Secretariat with primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, several international covenants and conventions on human rights concluded under United Nations auspices, and various

resolutions of the General Assembly. The Centre for Human Rights also has responsibility for standard-setting, implementation of human rights instruments, programmes for technical assistance established by the various policy-making organs and their subsidiary bodies, the carrying out of fact-finding missions, other special procedures dealing with alleged human rights violations, information/education activities world wide, and functions relating to programme support. It is, moreover, responsible for implementing the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

3. It is clear that the responsibilities of the Centre for Human Rights are rapidly increasing. There is a growing demand in the areas of research, standard-setting, implementation, technical assistance and information and education. In this connection, a management and work-load analysis has recently been required by the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management. It will be finalized by the end of 1990. That analysis will assist the Secretary-General in determining how to strengthen and re-structure the Centre so that it becomes fully capable of dealing with a range of new and enlarged tasks that are already devolving upon it in a rapidly changing international climate. There are preliminary indications that the Centre has accumulated a backlog in most sectors of its activities. It has also resorted to a major use of staff on short-term contracts and of volunteer-interns. Given the continuing and sensitive nature of many of its tasks, such ad hoc measures are an inadequate substitute for durable professional arrangements.

4. The unforeseen and rapid growth in the Centre's responsibilities in 1990 has led to a situation in which the programme budget for 1990-1991, as adopted by consensus by the General Assembly in 1989, has come to provide insufficient resources for the effective implementation of the United Nations human rights programme. (That programme absorbs 0.7 per cent of the Organization's total budget.) For example, it had been calculated that the recently concluded Convention on the Rights of the Child, which required 20 ratifications to enter into force, would not do so until the last quarter of 1991. However, 54 ratifications had been received as at 12 November 1990, the requisite number having been deposited as at 2 September 1990. The Convention has an implementation machinery to be serviced by the Centre, but no resources have been established for this purpose. Other instances of the greatly increased work-load exist throughout the various areas of its mandate. The Secretary-General is not in a position to propose redeployment of resources from other sections of the programme budget to that relating to human rights during the remainder of the biennium. However, in view of the concern exhibited by a number of Member States over the present situation, the Secretary-General believes that they may wish, as a matter of urgency, to begin consultations with a view to providing voluntary donations to assist the Centre during the remainder of the biennium and thus to help to alleviate the various problems that exist. As regards the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, proposals will be made for the consideration of Member States. They will address, in the framework of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, and on a durable basis, each aspect of the situation that has arisen in regard to the structure and functioning of the Centre for Human Rights.

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/808
S/21971
28 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 43
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 28 November 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 28 November 1990 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Özer Koray, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 28 November 1990 from Mr. Özer Koray to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I would like to refer to the letter dated 19 October 1990 (A/45/658-S/21898) by the Greek Cypriot representative, Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis, in connection with the opinion given by Mr. E. Lauterpacht, CBE, QC, dated 9 March 1990 (A/44/928-S/21190), and to make the following observations on the claims made by the Greek Cypriot representative in his above-mentioned letter:

As you are well aware, the practice of circulating Turkish Cypriot documents in the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, through the facility provided by the Government of Turkey, has been followed for many years, as this is the only way of enabling the views of the Turkish Cypriot side to be heard, in accordance with the principle of equality and natural justice and within the spirit of Security Council resolutions, which lay down that the intercommunal talks held under Your Excellency's auspices should be held on an equal footing. It is impermissible that the Greek Cypriot side, in line with its policy of trying to stifle the voice of Turkish Cypriot people, should again attempt to sabotage this well-established practice in order to deprive the Turkish Cypriot side of its legitimate right to be heard in the organs of the United Nations in the same manner as enjoyed by the Greek Cypriot side.

In the second paragraph of the Greek Cypriot letter of 19 October 1990 the Greek Cypriot side is repeating its well-known position of denying the status of the Turkish Cypriots as a separate people possessed of a distinct national, religious and cultural identity, with its right of self-determination. With regard to the quotation in the second paragraph of the Greek Cypriot letter from your report to the Security Council dated 8 March 1990 (S/21183) to the effect that, at the summit meeting in New York between 22 February-2 March 1990, the views of the two sides had "posed more than a semantic problem", I would like to draw your attention to the whole of paragraph 13 of the said report where it is clear that your reference to the matter being more than a "semantic problem" was with regard to the use of the appropriate terminology to describe the status of the two politically equal entities that will form a federation.

As regards the third paragraph of the letter in question, it is a pleasant surprise to see the Greek Cypriot representative acknowledging in such concise and clear terms that the object of the document which the Turkish Cypriot side have circulated, with the kind assistance of Turkey, is "to cast doubt on the legitimacy of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus". Indeed, there is no doubt that the Greek Cypriot government of southern Cyprus is not, and cannot be, the legitimate government of the whole of Cyprus as established by the 1960 settlement, neither in law (international or domestic) nor in fact, nor morally. (See the Opinions of Mr. E. Lauterpacht and Mr. M. Leigh which have been circulated as United Nations documents bearing the following references: A/44/928-S/21190; A/44/968-S/21463; and A/44/967-S/21420.)

With regard to the allegation made in the letter concerning the "invitation" of the Greek Cypriot side to refer the Cyprus dispute to the International Court of Justice, either under paragraph (1) or (2) of Article 36, suffice to say that propaganda statements by an administration which lacks legitimacy is without legal foundation and cannot be taken seriously. For 27 years the Greek Cypriots have violated international law in this manner.

It is alleged in the Greek Cypriot letter that "self-determination had already been exercised by the people of Cyprus as a whole in accordance with the International Instruments of 1960". This statement is incorrect both in fact and in law. It is not true to say that the right of self-determination had been exercised "by the people of Cyprus as a whole" because it is a fact, as evidenced by the 1960 International Instruments and various documents relating thereto, that that right was exercised individually by the two peoples of Cyprus - the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots - and it was only after agreement had been reached between these two peoples that the bi-communal partnership Republic of Cyprus was established. It is for this reason that all the relevant documents relating to the establishment of the 1960 Republic were signed by both the respective leaders of the two sides.

The Greek Cypriot letter by stating that the right of self-determination had already been exercised implies that the right of self-determination of free peoples can be exercised only once and that the right is a static one. This is not correct. The right of self-determination is a dynamic right and can be exercised, should the need arise, on more than one occasion. Indeed, the second part of paragraph (7) of the fifth principle entitled "The principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples" of the Declaration of Friendly Relations (2625 (XXV)) envisages that the right of self-determination can be exercised when the people possessing such right is not "possessed of a government representing the whole people belonging to the territory, without distinction as to race, creed or colour". Furthermore, the dynamic character of the right of self-determination is also evidenced in the eighth principle of the decalogue of principles of the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 which says that "peoples always have the right to determine when as they wish ..." their future political status.

The Greek Cypriot representative's contention in his letter is an attempt to discredit the opinion of the eminent scholar, Mr. Lauterpacht. This distinguished British international lawyer is being criticized for not being impartial and it is alleged that his opinion "provides contradictory interpretations to those given by Mr. Lauterpacht in a much earlier opinion to the Cyprus Government on 30 January 1964 when he dealt with some of the same substantive issues". The Greek Cypriot representative then compares three passages in the 1964 document and the 1990 Opinion to expose what he calls "some of the most jarring contradictions".

The fact that the 1964 document contains the passages cited in the letter of the Greek Cypriot representative is not disputed. However, the Greek Cypriot representative is quite wrong in his assertion that the 1964 document is an "Opinion" and that, therefore, there is a contradiction between Mr. Lauterpacht's 1964 "Opinion" and his 1990 "Opinion". The 1964 document was not an opinion. It is headed "Note", not "Opinion". Its opening paragraph reads: "I have thought it

best in present conditions not to attempt a formal opinion on the various problems of international law which arise. Instead I have set down ... some notes and ideas on the principal questions of law which have been raised ...". The Note contained a statement of arguments that the Greek Cypriot Government might use to support its position. It is, of course, known that there is a fundamental difference between an "opinion" (as was the case in March 1990) and statement of possible "arguments". The former, as an objective expression of the law, engages the intellectual and professional responsibility of the author, the latter does not. The manner in which Mr. Lauterpacht introduced his Note of 30 January 1964 makes it clear that he was not at that time expressing an opinion. Moreover, the whole tenor of his Note indicates that even then he had important reservations about the Greek Cypriot position.

A careful examination of the 1964 Note will show that the Note is not an Opinion and that the statements now lifted out of context by the Greek Cypriot representative are statements of possible arguments, no more. The following excerpts from the Note of January 1964 make this abundantly clear:

(i) "the following arguments may be used in refuting this suggestion:"

(ii) "and the following appear, to me to be some such arguments:"

(iii) "There are certain evident counter-arguments to the above, but they need not be weighed here. The suggestion made above, unless there is some special political reason for rejecting it, would seem to make a prima facie case for the constitutionality of what is being proposed; and if it advanced by the representative of Cyprus it is unlikely to be strongly opposed."

It is most unfortunate that at a time when every effort is being made by all concerned to reactivate intercommunal dialogue the Greek Cypriot side should deem fit to circulate a document which, as will be seen from the above, is full of offensive and anti-Turkish propaganda and which attempts to impugn the integrity, in a dishonest manner, of a distinguished jurist.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Özer KORAY
Representative of the Turkish
Republic of Northern Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/809
29 November 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 14, 31 and 45

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

ZONE OF PEACE AND CO-OPERATION OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 44/104 CONCERNING THE SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I OF THE TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA (TREATY OF TLATELOLCO)

Letter dated 28 November 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina and Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Argentine-Brazilian Joint Declaration on Nuclear Policy signed by the President of the Argentine Republic, Mr. Carlos Saúl Menem, and by the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Mr. Fernando Collor, at Foz do Iguaçú, Brazil, on 28 November 1990.

We should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 14, 31 and 45.

(Signed) Jorge VASQUEZ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Argentina to the United Nations

(Signed) Ronaldo Mota SARDENBERG
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Brazil
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Argentine-Brazilian Joint Declaration on Nuclear Policy issued at Foz do Iguaçú, Brazil, on 28 November 1990

The President of the Argentine Republic, Mr. Carlos Saúl Menem, and the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Mr. Fernando Collor, meeting at Foz do Iguaçú, Brazil,

CONSIDERING:

Their decision to advance the ongoing integration process;

The importance of the use of nuclear energy solely for peaceful purposes for the scientific, economic and social development of both countries;

The commitments made in the Joint Declarations on Nuclear Policy of Foz do Iguaçú (1985), Brasilia (1986), Viedma (1987), Iperó (1988) and Ezeiza (1988);

The reaffirmation of those commitments by both Presidents in the joint communiqué issued at Buenos Aires on 6 July 1990;

The progress achieved in bilateral nuclear co-operation as a result of joint efforts within the framework of the Agreement on Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy;

NOTING:

The efforts made by the Permanent Bilateral Committee on Nuclear Co-operation to enhance co-operation between the two countries in the areas of research, the exchange of information, industrial complementarity, the exchange of nuclear material, the development of joint projects and policy co-ordination;

The visits by the Presidents and technical experts of the two countries to each other's nuclear facilities, especially to the uranium enrichment plants at Pilcaniyeu and Iperó and the radiochemical process laboratories at Ezeiza, which are a clear indication of the level of mutual confidence achieved between Argentina and Brazil, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The fact that the Permanent Committee has developed mechanisms for monitoring the two countries' nuclear activities which establish, inter alia, joint criteria for the classification of nuclear material and facilities and the determination of their importance, and provide for reciprocal inspections of all nuclear facilities,

HEREBY DECIDE:

1. To adopt the Joint Accounting and Control System agreed on by the Permanent Committee, which shall apply to all the nuclear activities of the two countries;

2. That, as an initial step, the following activities will be carried out within the next 45 days:

(a) The exchange of the respective lists describing all their nuclear facilities;

(b) The exchange of the statements of the initial inventories of nuclear material existing in each country;

(c) The first reciprocal inspections of centralized records systems;

(d) The presentation to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of the records and reports system which is part of the Joint Accounting and Control System, with a view to bringing it into conformity with the records and reports which both countries submit to the Agency in accordance with the safeguards agreements in force;

3. To enter into negotiations with IAEA with a view to the conclusion of a joint safeguards agreement based on the Joint Accounting and Control System;

4. After the conclusion of the safeguards agreement with IAEA, to take appropriate action to permit the full entry into force for the two countries of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), including action to update and improve its wording.